# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 49. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1856. WHOLE NO. 351.


## A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
*Speaker of the House of Commons.*
WARREN WINSLOW,
*Speaker of the Senate.*

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
*Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m


M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

**BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,**

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

**Produce & Merchandize,**

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street, *COLUMBIA, S. C.*

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

**FRESH ARRIVAL!**

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive AMPLE SUPPLIES of all the new and fashionable

**Dry Goods**

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

**LOW PRICE SYSTEM,**

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

**SPRING AND SUMMER.**

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

**Lowest Possible Prices.**

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

**SELLING GOODS CHEAP.**

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

**Tennessee Clover Seed.**

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.


## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
*Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board*

| COUNTIES. | FED. POP. | DIS. SHARE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | 10,166 | $1219 92 |
| Alexander, | 5,003 | 600 36 |
| Anson, | 10,756 | 1290 72 |
| Ashe, | 8,539 | 1024 68 |
| Beaufort, | 11,746 | 1305 92 |
| Bertie, | 9,973 | 1196 76 |
| Bladen, | 8,024 | 962 88 |
| Brunswick, | 5,651 | 714 12 |
| Buncombe, | 12,338 | 1480 56 |
| Burke, | 6,919 | 830 28 |
| Cabarrus, | 8,674 | 1040 88 |
| Caldwell, | 5,836 | 700 32 |
| Camden, | 5,174 | 620 88 |
| Carteret, | 6,208 | 744 96 |
| Caswell, | 12,161 | 1459 32 |
| Catawba, | 8,234 | 988 08 |
| Chatham, | 16,055 | 1926 60 |
| Cherokee, | 6,703 | 804 36 |
| Chowan, | 5,252 | 630 24 |
| Cleveland, | 9,697 | 1163 64 |
| Columbus, | 5,308 | 636 96 |
| Craven, | 12,329 | 1476 48 |
| Cumberland, | 17,723 | 2126 76 |
| Currituck, | 6,257 | 750 84 |
| Davidson, | 14,123 | 1694 76 |
| Davie, | 6,998 | 839 76 |
| Duplin, | 11,111 | 1333 32 |
| Edgecombe, | 13,770 | 1652 40 |
| Forsythe, | 10,627 | 1275 25 |
| Franklin, | 9 510 | 1151 20 |
| Gaston, | 7,228 | 867 36 |
| Gates, | 6,878 | 825 36 |
| Granville, | 17,303 | 2076 36 |
| Greene, | 5,320 | 628 52 |
| Guilford, | 18,480 | 2217 60 |
| Halifax, | 13,007 | 1560 84 |
| Harnett, | | |
| Haywood, | 6,607 | 828 84 |
| Henderson, | 6,883 | 825 96 |
| Hertford, | 6,656 | 798 72 |
| Hyde, | 6,685 | 790 20 |
| Iredell, | 13,062 | 1567 44 |
| Jackson, | | |
| Johnston, | 11,861 | 1423 32 |
| Jones, | 3,935 | 472 20 |
| Lenoir, | 6,182 | 741 84 |
| Lincoln, | 6,624 | 830 88 |
| Madison, | | |
| McDowell, | 5,741 | 688 92 |
| Macon, | 6,169 | 750 28 |
| Martin, | 6,961 | 835 32 |
| Mecklenburg, | 11,724 | 1406 88 |
| Montgomery, | 6,163 | 739 56 |
| Moore, | 8,552 | 1026 26 |
| Nash, | 9,034 | 1085 08 |
| New Hanover, | 14,236 | 1708 32 |
| Northampton, | 10,731 | 1287 72 |
| Onslow, | 7,040 | 844 80 |
| Orange, | 14 957 | 1794 84 |
| Pasquotank, | 7,708 | 924 96 |
| Perquimans, | 6,030 | 723 60 |
| Person, | 8,825 | 1059 00 |
| Pitt, | 10,745 | 1289 40 |
| Polk, | | |
| Randolph, | 15,176 | 1811 12 |
| Richmond, | 7,936 | 752 32 |
| Robeson, | 11,080 | 1329 60 |
| Rockingham, | 12,363 | 1483 56 |
| Rowan, | 12,329 | 1479 48 |
| Rutherford, | 12.388 | 1286 56 |
| Sampson, | 12,311 | 1477 32 |
| Stanly, | 6,348 | 751 76 |
| Stokes, | 8,490 | 1028 80 |
| Surry, | 17,643 | 2117 16 |
| Tyrrell, | 4,452 | 534 24 |
| Union, | 9,258 | 1110 96 |
| Wake, | 21,123 | 2534 76 |
| Warren, | 10,366 | 1243 92 |
| Washington, | 4,780 | 573 60 |
| Watauga, | 3;348 | 401 76 |
| Wayne, | 11,478 | 1377 26 |
| Wilkes, | 11,642 | 1397 04 |
| Wilson, | | |
| Yadkin, | | |
| Yancey, | 8,068 | 968 16 |
| | 753,542 | $90,425 04 |

May 15, 1856—w3w.


**E. J. ASTON,**

DEALER IN

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY,**

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf


## Thoughts of Heaven.

Should sorrow o'er thy brow
Its darkened shadow fling,
And hopes that cheer thee now
Die in their early spring;
Should pleasure at its birth,
Fade like the hues of even,
Turn then away from earth,—
There's rest for thee in heaven.

If ever life should seem
To thee a toilsome way,
And gladness cease to beam
Upon its clouded day:
If, like the weary dove,
O'er shoreless ocean driven,
Raise thou thine eyes above—
There's rest for thee in Heaven.

But O, if thornless flowers
Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gaily fleet the hours,
Unstained by earthly gloom;—
Still let not every thought
To this poor world be given,
Nor always be forgot
Thy better rest in Heaven.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

## Premiums

Awarded by the different Committees of the Madison County Agricultural Society, at the Annual Fair, held at Jewel Hill on the 22d day of December last:

GRAINS, ROOTS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| First premium on Corn, J. J. Gudger, 72 bushels, | $5 00 |
| Second premium, David Farnsworth, | 3 00 |
| First " on Wheat, D. E. Freeman, 27 bushels, | 5 00 |
| Second premium, David Farnsworth, | 2 00 |
| Best acre Buckwheat, D. Farnsworth, | 1 00 |
| " Pumpkin, " " | 50 |
| " Cabbage, " " | 50 |
| " Butter, " " | 50 |
| " Grass, John Roberts, Esq., | 1 00 |
| " Beet, R. M. Farnsworth, | 50 |
| " Turnip, William Peek, | 50 |
| " Irish Potatos, D. E. Freeman, | 1 00 |

LIVE STOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Bull, A. J. Ramsey, | 2 00 |
| " Mule Colt, Wm. Houston, | 2 00 |
| " Stallion, N. Ball, | 3 00 |
| " Sow and Pigs, D. Farnsworth, | 3 00 |
| " Shanghai, " " | 1 00 |
| " Jack, H. Hunter, | 3 00 |
| " Horse Colt, J. J. Gudger, | 1 00 |
| " " " 2 y. old, R. M. Farnsworth, | 1 00 |
| " Filly, R. M. Farnsworth, | 1 00 |
| " Pork Hog, R. M. Farnsworth, | 2 00 |
| " Brood Mare, H. A. Barnard, | 2 00 |
| " Calf, " " | 1 00 |
| " Mule, " " | 2 00 |
| " Pig, " " | 3 00 |

MECHANICAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Mill, J. J. Gudger, | 5 00 |
| " Pair Shoes, " " | 50 |
| " Table, " " | 1 00 |
| " Speller und'r 10 y. old, J. J. Gudger, | 1 00 |
| " Mattock, H. A. Barnard, | 1 00 |
| " Cutting Box, " " | 1 00 |

## Scandal.

The Devil has a wonderful penchant for rebuking sin. Eyes which are full of beams have an unaccountable clearness of vision in detecting motes in other eyes. Some people are brought into the world to accomplish a marvellous mission, and that mission is to ferret out faults in others. Of course it is not expected that these apostles have any business with themselves; their mission is violent, and does not admit of time to scrutinize their own position. What profit is it that they should pause to consider their own faults, when the enormities of their neighbors loom up like mountains?

So goes the world over. Everybody minds everybody's business, but everybody neglects his own. What sort of a world would this be, if we were without each other to feed upon? Men have eyes and ears for some purpose, and what else could they find for them to do, if not to see and hear of each other's failings, derelictions, errors, transgressions, enormities? They have tongues which must lie uselessly idle, if not employed in giving currency to such delinquencies. So it is with man. The obliquities of his brother furnish the chief staple of conversational interest. Human error is the current coin of social intercourse, and too often the coin comes from the mint of the speaker's brain.

More than one thousand barrels of eggs are daily received at New York.

The Bank of Wadesborough has declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent.

In Greenbrier county, Va., a few days ago, a man named Huddleston shot and killed a boy in mistake for a wild deer.

Sardinia's participation in the Eastern war cost her 75,000,000 francs.

## The West.

The Northwest, including under this title only the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, and the territory of Minnesota, contain one hundred and fifty-six millions of acres, a population of 1,760,000 and 1,304 miles of railroad, besides many thousands of miles of lake and river navigation. The area embraced in this section is more than twice as great as the area of Great Britain. The number of square miles of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, is 121,000; that of the Northwest, 244,067. It is four times as large as New England, and would make thirty-one States as large as Massachusetts. It is a land of great fertility, and can sustain as dense a population as any portion of the country. If settled as densely as Massachusetts is now, it would contain a population of thirty-six millions! It is a curious fact that the products of one of these States, Iowa, sometimes go over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This remote region has some large and flourishing cities. There is Detroit, Michigan, with a population of 40,375, and a valuation for taxation of 12,500,000; Milwaukie, Wisconsin, with a papulation of 30,448, and a valuation corresponding, and other smaller, but rapidly growing cities and towns.

The Central West, including the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which in 1800 did not contain fifty-five thousand white inhabitants, now have a population of 4,900,000; six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine miles of railroad, and an actual property valuation of not less than two thousand five hundred millions of dollars. Now these States have nearly as many miles of railroad as the whole Union had in 1850, and Illinois has more miles of railroad than the whole Union had in 1840.

Property valuation in Illinois fifteen years ago was probably not fifty millions; it is now $230,000,000. In Indiana, the Auditors' reports show an increase from 1841 to 1854 of over two hundred millions of dollars in the valuation of real and personal property in the State. In Ohio, the valuation in 1840 was $112,326,156; in 1855 it was $860,877,354. This is progress, is it not?

The cities of this section are "some pumpkins." Chicago is not as large as some cities, but it is not a small place. In 1840 its population was only 4,500; in 1855 its population was 85,000! There were more than twenty millions of bushels of grain received in the year 1855 in Chicago. This immense amount may have been owing to the high prices of last year; but the rapid settlement of the country tributary to Chicago, it is believed, will always keep up her grain trade to an enormous figure. It is a curious fact, that a large share of the real estate of Chicago is owned in Louisville, Kentucky, and that Kentuckians are among the shrewdest and boldest speculators in the real estate of the West. Nothing need be said of Cincinnati, or of Louisville, in the neighboring State of Kentucky, which now has 85,000 inhabitants.

In the far West, there are Missouri and Kansas, with their 117,300 square miles, and scarcely a barren acre in it. Both contain coal beds that are inexhaustible for a thousand years. In Missouri, the great coal field covers 26,000 square miles. South of the Missouri river there are 20,000 square miles filled with mines of iron, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, the best flint sand for glass, and the best porcelain clay. South of St. Louis are the "Iron Mountain" and "Pilot Knob," which contain iron enough to last the world forever. The city of St. Louis has now 125,000 people. In 1855 there were 600,000 barrels of flour manufactured there, and over 400,000 received from other places, equalling the flour trade of Philadelphia.

For 1855, the trade of the Western lakes has been estimated as high as five hundred millions of dollars in value. We glean these facts from a lecture delivered recently in Boston, by R. S. Elliott, of St. Louis.

This is only a portion of the wonderful region of country known as the West. What a land! If we only hang together a century longer, we will dictate terms to the world.—Nay, we shall be a world in ourselves.—*Richmond Despatch.*

## Hold Him to it!

Remember that John A. Gilmer, the K. N. candidate for Governor, is a member of a secret, oath bound organization; and that, if elected Governor, he will be "subject to the requirements of the National Council" of the Order of Know Nothings.

## First Gun from Delaware.

At the municipal election held in Wilmington, Delaware, last week. the Democrats elected their entire ticket. Last year the Know Nothings carried Wilmington by about three hundred majority.

SMALL POX.—The small pox is raging with considerable violence at Porto Rico.—Many have died.

## Mr. Gilmer's Appointments.

We are not disposed to dispute with any one about a matter of this sort; but the following from the last Greensboro' Patriot, requires some notice at our hands:

"The appointments in the West were made, as we are advised, by the urgent solicitation of many personal and political friends of Mr. Gilmer. At the very earliest moment Gov. Bragg was notified of them, by Mr. G. himself, who respectfully requested Gov. Bragg to accompany him, and pointed out to him a convenient way by which they could go together. All this was in good time. Gov. Bragg had Mr. G's letter before our last issue, and at the very time the Standard was publishing its insinuating conjectures. A plain and truthful statement of the facts, shows how disposed is the Standard to do injustice to Mr. Gilmer. We conjecture, that the Standard was not so ignorant of the true facts as it pretends and that it pretends for effect.

We have no doubt but that Mr. Gilmer's course was entirely satisfactory to Gov. Bragg, as explained in his letter, which if seen by the public, will prove John A. Gilmer to be what he has ever been, a liberal, just and generous man."

Observe, the Patriot says that Gov. Bragg was notified of these appointments "at the very earliest moment," by Mr. Gilmer himself. Now, we repeat that Mr. Gilmer made the appointments without consulting Gov. Bragg; and Gov. Bragg was "notified" thereof, not until he had written to Mr. Gilmer on the subject, requesting an answer. The appointments appeared first in the Asheville Spectator of the 24th April, before Gov. Bragg wrote to Mr. Gilmer; and yet the Patriot says the Governor was "notified of them at the very earliest momet!" Again: The Register, of this City, stated on the 23d of April, that Mr. Gilmer would commence the campaign in the West; yet no appointments were given—and the Patriot, printed in Mr. Gilmer's own town, suppressed them up to the 2d of May. These are facts, which the Patriot can neither meet nor explain.

We remember that delegates, on their return from the Greensborough Convention, stated that Mr. Gilmer was expected to be in this City soon, to consult with Gov. Bragg as to the appointments. Were they deceived? Were the appointments made by the Western delegates and Mr. Gilmer at the Greensborough Convention, and the Eastern delegates kept in the dark on the subject? It would seem so; for we cannot suppose the delegates referred to capable of circulating knowingly a false report.

The Patriot's article, instead of relieving Mr. Gilmer, has been the cause of showing more clearly his want of courtesy, liberality, and justice in this matter. We had no wish to make this showing, but the Patriot's insinuations against us left us no other alternative.—*Raleigh Standard.*

## How to Behave in Church.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fancy, upon opening the door, that every body will look at you and bear yourself bravely till you get to your seat. Then pass your hand over your hair to see if the hour's labor that you spent on it has not been in vain, then take a good long stare over the congregation to see who is there. If you chew tobacco, blaze away into the seat behind, if unoccupied, or else let drive at your neighbor's patent leather. Scratch your name on the back of the front seat, with the likeness of a one-eyed hippogrin; stare frequently at the pretty looking girl behind you, and if possible send her a note assuring her that she has the prettiest hand or the most exquisite eye of blue this side of Paradise. After having exhausted all reasonable amusements you may shut your eyes, open your mouth, and favor the congregation with an extempore snore. After the service in over do the agreeable to some divinity; thereafter write yourself a bird.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Spend four hours in fixing out before starting, for it is every young lady's duty to look pretty, bearing in mind that the ladies were created for the especial purpose of being worshipped by gentlemen, and attracting their unqualified admiration. Step daintily up the aisle, seat yourself again, and repeat this six consecutive times. Pull the outer garment a little way over the left shoulder, then back on the right, and after doing this a few times leave it where you found it. Straighten down your collar, then straighten it up, pull out a highly perfumed pocket handkerchief pass it over your lips and return it, smoothe down both sides of your dress, and thrust the toe of your exquisite foot a little out, and then after raising up and sitting down again, you will be prepared for further developments. Being properly fixed, you will rise up again and sit down, and then, after rising again and sitting down once it would be well to repeat it. If the gentleman in front sends you a note, hide it under your prayer books, or fan, and read it when he is not looking at you, need pay no particular attention to the preaching; that will be for the benefit of sinners. If you have blue eyes, turn them upwards once in a while, if black, partly close the lids and look dreamy. If there is a gentleman at church you particularly fancy, don't look but once at him and then drop your glance immediately. After church don't accept a gentleman's company, unless you prefer it, and let your judgment guide you, thereafter.

## A Woman Married to a Woman--Interesting Developments.

We yesterday alluded to the fact that a gay young lady was cutting around in male attire among the belles of Syracuse. Yesterday's Standard announces that she has been arrested on the charge of palming herself off as a man, having been married a short time since to a young lady named Lewis! The Standard says:

Yesterday forenoon, the female dressed in male attire, whose vagaries were briefly alluded to in yesterday's Standard, was brought before Justice Durnford for examination. The circumstances attending this case, although still somewhat enveloped in mystery, are, as fas as known, exceedingly singular. There is now no doubt but the person is a woman; and although she is still attired in men's apparel, we will speak of her as one of the female sex. In answer to the questions of the Justice, yesterday morning, she said her name was Albert Guelph, that she is English by birth, has been in this country about two years; lived in Lodi about six months; part of the time with a colored woman named Dinah Jackson, and part of the time in the family of Mr. Lewis; she has no occupation; receives remittances from England, and the balance of her support is furnished by a sister who resides in this city. In reply to the question, "are you male or female?" she answered; "your officers can tell you, or have told you." She refused to give any more direct answer to the inquiry in relation to her sex, and was committed for further examination.

From various persons, we learn that this woman is well known in town in the character of a female; and she has probably assumed the disguise of a man within a few weeks.—She is said to be an English woman, and to have a son, a blind boy, who lives with her sister, a very respectable woman named Mrs. Edgar, residing in the southern part of this city.

A few weeks since she assumed the garb of a man, and made the acquaintance of a young lady named Miss Lewis. After a brief courtship they were married by Rev. Mr. Gregory, of the Episcopal Church, and the parties have since resided together as husband and wife. The marriage ceremony was performed about three weeks since, and the bride's father, suspecting there was something wrong about his new son-in-law, obtained a private interview, and informed her of his suspicion that she was not what she pretended to be. At first she claimed that she was a man, but on closer questioning finally admitted that she was a female. A partial examination was made at this time by the father-in-law and officer Barnes, which satisfied the officer that the person was a woman disguised, and he immediately arrested her, and placed her in the watch-house, where she has remained since Saturday evening last.

It is understood that when this eccentric woman first came to the house of the bride's father, she was attired in female apparel, and changed her clothing to man's attire, with the knowledge of the family. The probability is, that the family supposed her woman's dress was a disguise, and that she was assuming the proper habiliments of her sex.

The lady's father was averse to the match, but the bride still clings to her woman husband, and claims that the arrest is a conspiracy against them. They were allowed to meet in one of the ante-rooms of the police office, and embraced each other with the greatest marks of affection.—*Rochester Union.*

## Political Infatuation.

There is a notion very honestly entertained by many people, that a party *name* gives them an identity, which no times nor circumstances may change. Hence, we frequently hear those who are among our best and most intelligent citizens, talk in this wise: "I was born a whig, I will live a whig and will die a whig"—or any other party name, as the case may be. My dear sir, the Goose, that struts about your yard, was born a Goose, will live a Goose and will die a Goose, from the very sternest necessity—the law of his nature. But we cannot see the parallel when applied to the immortal mind of man.—*Wil. Com.*

The man who spelt coffee, *kauphy*, was great at orthography, but they beat him in Cincinnati; there is a sign in Western-row: "Kaika, Krackers, Kandes, and Koufekshunary, holesale and retale."

Why is a tired man like an umbrella?—Because he's used *up*.

# THE NEWS.

## ASHEVILLE, N. C.

**Thursday, May 22, 1856.**

**Democratic Republican Ticket.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

**THOMAS BRAGG,**

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

**For the State at Large:**

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

**Districts:**

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Murphy, | Cherokee, | Thursday 8th May. |
| Franklin, | Macon, | Saturday 10th " |
| Webster, | Jackson, | Monday 12th " |
| Waynesville, | Haywood, | Tuesday 13th " |
| Hendersonville, | Henderson, | Thursday 15th " |
| Asheville, | Buncombe, | Saturday 17th " |
| Marshall, | Madison, | Monday 19th " |
| Kelsey's Store, | " | Tuesday 20th " |
| Burnsville, | Yancey, | Wed'day 21st " |
| Marion, | McDowell, | Friday 23d " |
| Rutherfordton, | Rutherford, | Monday 26th " |

## NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Anti Know Nothing Party in the bounds of the Town Company, at the Court House, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to appoint five delegates to the County Convention to assemble on the first Saturday in June.

## Read this, Old Line Whigs.

The last Fayetteville Argus speaks as follows of those old line Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs, who refused to go with the Know Nothings. The Editor of the Argus, Mr. Cameron, is one of the State Electors for Fillmore and Donelson, and therefore speaks for his party by authority:

"Tories under all Circumstances.—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851, they are anti-Americans now.—Contemptible always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them.—Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly."

## Death of Jas. M. Smith, Esq.

Our venerable and esteemed fellow-citizen, James M. Smith, Esq., breathed his last at his residence in this place on the evening of the 18th instant, after a lingering illness. Mr. Smith was the first white child born in this State, west of the Blue Ridge, and for more than half a century has been one of the leading business men of Western Carolina. The architect of his own fortunes, by industry, economy, and the strictest integrity, he amassed a princely fortune. He has left to his children not only wealth, but that which is of more worth—a name unsullied by dishonor and untainted by even a breath of suspicion. Peace to his ashes.

☞"A Visitor" next week.

Cincinnati Democratic.—At the municipal election at Cincinnati on Monday, the Democracy swept the city, electing their entire ticket, with two exceptions. This is the common result of elections in the northwest this spring. Everywhere the same result is achieved. The people of the northwest have put their brand of condemnation upon Niggerism and Know Nothingism in all quarters.

How They Like It.—No Know Nothing paper in Maine supports the Philadelphia nominations. No Know Nothing paper in New Hampshire supports them. None in Vermont. None in Connecticut. None in Rhode Island. Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, who was falsely reported to have acquiesced, repudiates the whole thing. Ditto the delegates from New Hampshire at Philadelphia. The Know Nothings of New Haven have repudiated the Philadelphia doings by a formal resolution.

## The Discussion on Saturday.

Last Saturday was a proud day for the Anti Know Nothing party of old Buncombe. On that day, according to appointment, the candidates for Governor addressed the people. Our spacious Town Hall was full to overflowing. The young and the old were there—Democrats, Know Nothings, all sorts and sizes of male bipeds were there—and last, tho' by no means least, a few of the fairer portion of creation were there, giving additional interest to the occasion, and mellowing rough manhood into good behaviour.

Gov. Bragg made the opening speech, and for two hours enchained the undivided attention of the large auditory. We thought we had never witnessed more anxiety manifested by a congregation to catch every word which fell from the speaker's lips. The Governor is in much better health than he was when here two years since, and his speech on Saturday far surpassed his former effort at this place.

He said if any charges had been made against his administration of State affairs, he was totally ignorant of it—that the newspaper press, so argus-eyed in searching out the derelictions of a political opponent, had made no complaint, so far as he knew, of his administration. He proceeded to take a general review of State affairs, alluding as he passed along to the slanderous charges which were circulated to his prejudice in the last canvass, on the subject of Internal Improvements. He proved satisfactorily, from his Message and from his whole course as Executive, that he had been basely slandered on this subject. Next he showed up Mr. Gilmer's two faced course on the subject of Free Suffrage, and his exposition was perfectly crushing and overwhelming. On this point we shall have something more to say before we close this article.

Gov. Bragg now came to the consideration of what the Know Nothing State Convention which nominated Mr. Gilmer was pleased to christen the "paramount principles of Americanism." We shall not attempt a skeleton even of his remarks, for on this point, especially, no pen could do justice to the subject. Poor *Sam!* He literally flayed him. Taking up the oaths of the Order, one by one, he read and explained them, showed the unnatural and horrid nature of the obligations they imposed upon those who took them—that they were directly at war with the whole spirit and practice of our Republican system that they bound, hand and foot, the members of the Order, robbed them of all civil rights, and left them mere passive tools in the hands of a few artful politicians—that if persisted in, such an organization would inevitably produce the complete overthrow of American liberty, and the subjugation of the masses to the iron rule of the few. The Governor had the "documents" with him, one of which had evidently seen hard service in the cause of Sam. We allude to a copy of the little book so much in vogue among the brethren last summer, containing the whole ritual of the Order. Some recanting member probably surrendered his "arms" to the Governor.—He made it clear as the noon day sun that the Order was thoroughly Abolitionised at the North—that it is, in fact, part and parcel of the nigger Republican army which is waging a war of extermination against the institutions of the South. The Governor illustrated his points occasionally with an anecdote, which, told in his inimitable style, always "brought down the house."

We did not take any notes, and our sketch is necessarily meagre. Indeed, his speech could not be transferred to paper without the loss of much of its richness and pungency. To be appreciated, it should have been heard. Of its *effect*, however, we may form some opinion from the hearty applause which it repeatedly elicited from the immense concourse. We suppose the pillars of the temple did not quite shake, but the only reason they did not was because of their massive nature. One of the "brethren" remarked to us after the speaking was over, that he was forced to admit the crowd was decidedly Braggish. We thought so, too. He furthermore said that, judging from the symptoms, Bragg would carry this county. There, too, our K. N. friend struck an opinion which had found a lodging place in our cranium, and we said, Yes. But we are spinning our remarks a little too long for our space, and must hasten on.

Mr. Gilmer arose, evidently somewhat nettled—and to tell the truth, it wasn't much wonder, for the Governor had poked him considerable. Mr. G. commenced by remarking that we mountain folks had a fine country, very fine indeed—if we only had it properly improved, and he did think the Governor ought to have talked more about some method to improve it, and less about Sam!—Mr. Gilmer forgot, we suppose, that the Convention which nominated him passed a resolution "eschewing" all questions of State policy, in order that the "paramount principles of Americanism" might have a fair hearing before the people. Gov. Bragg, in discussing Know Nothingism, had only taken up the gauntlet thus thrown down, and Mr. Gilmer's complainings were in bad taste, to say the least. He made as good a defence for the Order as he could, but it was no go—the thing had been effectually used up, and to raise even a zephyr of enthusiasm was beyond the power of Mr. Gilmer's physic. He justified the oaths, on the ground that they were necessary in a *new party!* But declared that all secresy was now abolished, and the party stood before the country upon its *principles!* We didn't "speak out in meeting" and say it, but we thought, *what a slender foundation!* His defence was weak, and unsatisfactory to many of his friends—and we mean no disrespect to him in saying so. If the cause had been better, doubtless the defence had been abler. He no doubt did fully as well for the Order as the Order will be able to do for him in August.

He attempted to explain and justify his opposition to the Kansas Bill, but signally failed to convince the people that he stood where a Southern man ought to stand. Every Senator from the South, except John Bell of Tenneasee, voted for that Bill, and yet Mr. Gilmer declares it was wrong, and occupies on this question ground side by side with the Black Republicans of the North.

On the question of Free Suffrage he was as clear as *mud*. He was very indignant that his devotion to this great right should be questioned. He couldn't deny *voting* against it, but he had an apology for that of a two fold nature. First, he was for Free Suffrage, but he wanted it by a Convention, and when he couldn't get it in that way, wouldn't have it at all, and pop went his vote against it. Secondly, he was the Senator from Guilford, his constituents were against it, and wasn't it right for a representative to carry out the wishes of his constituents? "in course" it was; and pop went his vote against it. Upon being pressed on this point, he got from behind his constituents, shouldered the responsibility, and declared that he voted to kill the Free Suffrage Bill because he thought it right to do so!!

Mr. Gilmer attempted to press the defects (if such there be) of the French Broad Rail Road Charter into his service. He alluded to the guage of that Road as objectionable, and in a round about way, endeavored to fix the responsibility upon Gov. Bragg and the Democratic party. The Governor soon blocked that game, however, by showing that the feature of which Mr. Gilmer complained was an amendment made to the charter by Mr. G's particular friend and brother K. N., Col. John Baxter of Henderson.

Mr. Gilmer labored through his two hours, and was no doubt glad when the time was up, for it had been an up hill stretch all the way.

A reply of twenty minutes each closed the discussion.

Mr. Gilmer did not meet the expectations of his friends, and his visit has thrown a damper over them from which they will not be able to recover. Though accustomed to debate, and skilled in all the subtleties of the forum, he is no match for Gov. Bragg's blunt, straight forward manner, and knock down arguments. Already are the effects of the discussion perceptible, for we understand that some eight or ten members of the Order, all residents of this place, have "vamosed the ranch", and declare their intention to support Gov. Bragg. The ballot box in August will determine the matter, and to its arbitrament we are more than willing to leave it. If our opponents are satisfied with Saturday's work, they can rest assured we are.

## Queer, Isn't it?

Last summer Mr. Carmichael and his supporters complained because Mr. Clingman had not written a letter to his constituents from Washington informing them how he stood on the Know Nothing question. They said he was afraid to avow his sentiments, wanted to get home first, to see how the public pulse beat, &c., &c. The people well remember these things. *Now*, behold the change! Mr. Clingman has written a letter from Washington to his constituents, in which his sentiments are boldly set forth, and what do his very consistent opponents say? They whine like whipt school boys, and blubber out "Dictation! Dictation!!" They denounce him *now* for doing the very thing which they denounced him one short year ago for *not* doing! Can the people place any confidence in such a set of politicians?

## The Cleaveland Times.

We have unintentionally omitted to state that Dr. L. L. Smith has become connected with the Cleaveland Times. The Times is a capital paper—sound as a dollar on the political questions of the day—conducted with much ability, and is, we trust, enjoying a liberal patronage.

☞At a Convention held in Lincolnton a few days since, James H. White, Esq., of Gaston, was nominated as the Democratic candidate, to represent Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston in the Senate.

☞The House of Representatives a few days since passed the bill granting 1,000,000 acres of land to Alabama and Florida for Rail Road purposes.

☞The entire Democratic ticket was elected at Indianopolis, Indiana, a few days since, by a majority of four hundred.

☞Our edition of last week was exhausted before our subscribers were all supplied.—This will explain to several new subscribers the non-arrival of the paper at the expected time. Our list is increasing with unparalelled rapidity, and last week grew so fast that the supply did not meet the demand.

## The Speaking at Hendersonville.

Perhaps no more correct idea of the impression made by the candidates for Governor at Hendersonville, on Thursday last, could be given than is furnished in the answer of a Know Nothing friend of ours, in reply to an inquiry from us as to how he liked the discussion. Said he, "I was doubly disappointed. Gilmer made a much weaker speech than I had been led to expect, from what I had been told him; and Bragg made a much better one." This is the testimony of a member of Mr. Gilmer's party, given to us without any injunction of secrecy, and if the knights of the K. N. order wish to pitch into him, as they generally do when a member manifests any spirit of independent thinking, why just "let 'em rip.".

We have conversed with several intelligent gentlemen who were at Hendersonville, and they all agree that Gov. Bragg worsted his competitor beyond the power of all the patent political salves and nostrums in the world to restore. There, as here, Gov. Bragg's expose of Know Nothingism was complete, withering, overwhelming. So much so, that we have responsible authority for saying that a goodly number of the order openly expressed themselves disgusted with the whole concern, and publicly declared their intention to support Gov. Bragg.

The speech of Mr. Gilmer wss coldly received. He evidently felt what was true, that he was rowing against both wind and tide—that the popular heart and judgment were against him.

The work of regeneration has commenced in Henderson in good earnest; and mark the prediction, the righteous indignation of the noble hearted but betrayed and misled people of that county will be visited with resistless fury upon the heads of the guilty ones. Let the honest yeomanry apply the lash to those politicians who led them into the quicksands and bogs of Know Nothingism. They deserve it all, and more too.

Our friends in Henderson are confident of carrying the county for Gov. Bragg by a handsome majority. We believe they will do it.

## The Legislature.

From every quarter we hear the cheering notes of active preparation for the coming contest. Never have we known such energy and unanimity as now actuate the great Anti Know Nothing party of North Carolina. Our friends are bringing out their strongest men for the Legislature, and every feeling of selfishness, if any such exist, seems to be lost sight of in the one great and absorbing determination to rid the country forever of Know Nothingism and its concomitant evils.

In Cherokee, John Rolen, Esq., Anti Know Nothing and Southern Rights Whig, is out for the Commons, with a flattering prospect of success.

In Macon, no nominations have yet been made. We are assured by those who ought to know, that our friends will be able to carry the county, and furthermore, are determined to do it.

In Jackson, Mr. Bryson, the former member, is a candidate for re-election. He is all right, and will be elected by an overwhelming majority. "Sam" can't make a footprint in glorious Jackson.

In Haywood, that sterling and gallant Democrat, Dr. Samuel L. Love, will run for the Commons. His election is sure beyond a peradventure.

In the Senatorial District composed of the above counties, the Democracy will run that trusty soldier who never lost a battle, Col. William H. Thomas. The Know Nothings will, it is thought, run Geo. W. Hayes, Esq. George is a clever fellow, but did he ever read of Waterloo? Let him nerve himself for something of the kind, for it is certainly just ahead of him.

In Henderson, Col. John Baxter is the K. N. candidate, opposed by Henry T. Farmer, Esq., Anti. We are encouraged to hope that Farmer will be elected. The people of Henderson are repudiating Know Nothingism, and it is to be hoped that they will also repudiate those politicians who assisted in foisting it upon them.

The Anti K. N. party of this county meet in Convention at this place on the first Saturday in June to nominate candidates. Our opponents meet a few days later for the same purpose. That we shall carry the county we entertain not a doubt. Our party is a unit, and will march to the polls in solid columns and vote for the nominees.

From Madison and Yancey we have no authentic information as to who will be in the field for the Commons, but both counties are thoroughly Democratic, and will send up immense majorities to mingle with the deafening roar of thunder which will roll down from the mountains in August.

David Coleman, Esq., will be the Democratic candidate for re-election to the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey. Who his opponent will be, has not yet been revealed to the uninitiated public. If we may be allowed the privilege, we will say we have no choice in the matter. Coleman has beaten their strongest man, and can do it again, most beautifully. Let them trot out their nag, the people's candidate is ready.

Evening red, next morning gray, are certain signs of a beautiful day.

## Correspondence.

With great cheerfulness we give place to the annexed correspondence. We regret that Mr. Davis finds it incompatible with his private interest to accept the call made upon him by the people of Rutherford in Convention assembled. It will be observed, on reference to his letter, that he occupies the right ground, and will no doubt do good service in the ranks. Mr. Davis was a staunch Whig, before that once noble party was sold to the Abolitionists by corrupt leaders, and as such represented Rutherford county in the Legislature, with honor to himself and his constituents.

The vacancy in the Anti Know Nothing ticket, caused by the declension of Mr. Davis, will be filled soon. The sterling patriots of Rutherford intend to do the thing up about right.

Rutherford Co., N. C., May 5th, '56.

Mr. Toliver Davis—At a meeting of the citizens opposed to the pseudo American K. Nothing party, held in the Court House at Rutherfordton, on the 14th of April last, you were unanimously selected as one of the candidates to represent the counties of Polk and Rutherford in the Commons of the ensuing Legislature.

We stand on the broad basis of that pure and solid Democracy which was transmitted to us by the whigs of the revolution. The Know Nothings, with their ill omened train of conspiracy, midnight secrecy, oaths, absolution, intolerance, bigotry, persecution, falsehood and federalism, will make one more attempt to rule the country. But the freemen of the South, in the cause of American liberty, maintaining the constitution, and defending their own rights, can have no misgivings as to the result in such a contest. We feel that victory is assured to us, and confiding in your republican principles, have much pleasure in tendering you this nomination.

Respectfully, yours,

DAVID MILLER,
Ch'n Com. of Nomination.

Rutherford Co., N. C., May 8th, '56.

Mr. David Miller:

Dear Sir—I regret your communication did not reach me sooner, informing me officially of my nomination as a candidate for the Commons for the counties of Rutherford and Polk. As the report has been circulated both in this county and the surrounding counties, that I was certainly a candidate, I regret to say to you, and through you to the gentlemen that composed the meeting held on the 14th ultimo, that my private engagements are such as to forbid my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by my friends. You will, therefore, be pleased to make known to as many of my friends as you can, the result of my determination.

I understand it has been said it was doubtful whether I would continue to act with the Anti Know Nothing party. In order that I may not be misrepresented, I will say that I believe the Democratic or Anti Know Nothing party is the most republican and the most constitutional party, and that I fully endorse the doctrines put forth in the last annual message of President Pierce.

I tender to you, and through you to my friends that composed the meeting, the gratitude I feel for the confidence reposed in me.

Yours, most respectfully,

TOLIVER DAVIS.

[For the News.]

## Company Meeting.

The Democracy of the Sulphur Springs Company met, according to appointment, on Saturday the 17th instant.

On motion, Sims Owenby, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. P. Deaver appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, viz: to appoint Delegates to the County Convention to assemble in Asheville on the first Saturday in June next, J. R. Starnes, J. M. Hayes, and J. Wright, were appointed a committee to select five Delegates to represent this Company in said Convention. The committee reported the following Delegates: Col. James Jarrett, J. G. Miller, E. R. Cole, F. M. Starnes, and R. P. Deaver.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the course of our late State Senator, David Coleman, Esq., and cordially endorse him as the Democratic candidate for the same position.

Resolved, That we present the name of Marcus Erwin, Esq., to the County Convention as our choice to represent this county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we also present to the Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Sheriffalty, the name of Col. James Jarrett.

Resolved, That the Editor of the News be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SIMS OWENBY, Ch'n.

R. P. Deaver, Sec'y.

## New York Market.

New York, May 16.

Cotton is unsettled—sales of 450 bales, at 10 1-2 cents for middling upland, and 10 3-4 cents for Orleans. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn unsettled and lower.

[For the Asheville News.]

## Report of the Examining Committee of H. C. Female College.

The undersigned, members of the Committee chosen to witness the examinations of the Holston Conference Female College, May 12, 13, 14, 1856, ask liberty to present to the public the following brief and summary statement.

We were much gratified with the proficiency manifested by the young ladies, and were convinced that the President and Teachers have discharged the duties of government and instruction with ability and fidelity.—They seem to have labored not only to store the minds of the pupils with information, but to train and develop all the faculties of the mind.

As a minute detail of the exercises would be too tedious, a brief outline only will be given.

The Preparatory Department, under the care of Miss Hastings, was examined on Monday evening in the College, and we hesitate not to say, that it was by no means the least interesting portion of the exercises.—The promptness and alacrity with which the little girls responded to most of the questions, together with the animation of all their performances, thrilled many older hearts with pleasure.

The Collegiate classes were examined on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the Town Hall, a convenient and spacious room.

The Committee briefly remark that many of the classes passed an excellent, and all respectable examinations.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights several of the young ladies read compositions, most of which did credit to the heads and hearts of the authors. The last number of "The Gem," a manuscript paper edited by the young ladies and issued several times during the term, was read on the last night. The paper has, no doubt, been the means of much improvement to those concerned.

The Committee were happy to see the degree of Mistress of Polite Literature conferred on Misses Martha F. Carter, Margaret A. Eakin, Rebecca D. Richmond, and Mary E. Sawyer.

The exercises were agreeably interspersed with excellent pieces of music, by the band and by the young ladies on the piano, and by several thrilling songs. The young ladies sang well, and we were forcibly reminded of the fact that the human voice is the best musical instrument in the world.

From the evidence of kind feeling exhibited toward each other on the part of the pupils, and respect paid by all to their Teachers, the Committee must believe that valuable friendships have been formed during the last year within the walls of the College, that will end only with the lives of the individuals.

But the Committee would feel their report to be very imperfect were they to neglect noticing the Embroidery Department, under the control of Miss Rebecca J. Richmond. A considerable number of tasteful and exquisitely finished pieces, all the work of the past term, were exhibited. This Department, conducted as it has been during the past *year*, must of itself draw crowds of pupils to the school.

The Committee are informed that 175 pupils were in attendance during the term just closed, and it is their desire and prayer that the shadow of the College may never become less, but that in future it may have a career of increasing prosperity.

RICHARD N. PRICE,
L. A. GARRETT,
W. N. MORRISON,
W. A. EAKIN,
STEPHEN LEE,
J. W. McELROY,
M. D. DICKEY,
H. G. WOODFIN.

Asheville, May 15th, 1856.

☞Herald of Truth and Nashville Christian Advocate, will please copy.

## Mass Meeting in Shelby.

At a public meeting held in Shelby, on the 12th inst., a resolution was adopted, recommending that all persons in the two Congressional districts represented by the Hon. T. L. Clingman, and the Hon. Burton Craige, who are opposed to Know Nothingism and in favor of the re-election of Gov. Bragg, assembled in a Mass Meeting, at Shelby, Cleaveland County, on the second Monday in July next.

A number of eloquent public speakers, of this and other States, will be invited; and we have reason to believe that some of the most brilliant and patriotic orators in the country will be present.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee of arrangement and invitation, viz: W. H. Green, J. M. Ware, F. S. Ramsour, W. W. Green, P. D. Gold, John Weber, A. R. Homesly, Joseph Carroll, Martin Roberts, G. Dickson, William Blanton, A. W. Burton; and to these were added the name of John R. Logan the Chairman of the meeting.

JOHN R. LOGAN, Chm'n.

L. L. Smith, Secretary.

☞There will be a meeting of the Anti Know Nothing party in the Fair View Company, at the muster ground, on Saturday the 31st instant, to appoint Delegates to the Convention to be held at Asheville on the first Saturday in June.

[From the National Intelligencer, May 2.]

## Affairs in Nicaragua.

The subjoined letter from General Walker, of Nicaragua, was read in the Senate yesterday, and excited the more interest from the reference to "British intervention" in behalf of Costa Rica.

[*General Walker to Senator Weller.*]

GRANADA, April 16, 1856.

*Hon. John B. Weller, U. S. Senate:*

MY DEAR SIR: By the last papers from New York, I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct Nicaragua has pursued towards the Transit Company, you was so generous as to undertake to defend me from the aspersions of men utterly ignorant of my character. In consequence of this, I take the liberty of writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and the facts will I think, prove not unimportant to the Government of the United States.

You have doubtless learned from the newspapers how pacific was the policy Nicaragua proposed to pursue towards the other States of Central America. Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring Governments showed themselves, if not positively, at least negatively hostile to the actual administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, not only here, but throughout Central America, that the States were stimulated to this conduct by English and French agents. But it was not until the correspondence of the Consul General of Costa Rica, in London, was intercepted by me a few weeks ago, that positive evidence was afforded of the active sympathy the British Government manifests for those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that England is furnishing arms to our enemies, and at the same time the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte in order that the moral weight of the English Government may be thrown into the scale against our Republic.

I do not know how these facts may appear to the people of the United States, but to me they seem directly at variance with American principles and American interests. These facts are patent to all, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer There are other circumstances connected with the present war waging in this State and Costa Rica which may require interpretation in order to make their importance felt.

The Government of Costa Rica has never yet declared war against the Government of Nicaragua: yet it has invaded our territories and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States Government. That has been done under cover of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the American forces in the service of Nicaragua and not against Nicaragua itself, is to deny in the most positive and offensive manner the right of Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in the offensive and unheard of manner, but another decree has been published, ordering all the American prisoners of war taken by Costa Rican forces to be shot. This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign service the common rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as those I have mentioned, not only throw Costa Rica, as I conceive, beyond the pale of civilized nations, but they directly effect the honor and dignity of the United States.

They (the Costa Ricans) attempted to control the American people and keep them within the limit which the American Government has never prescribed. Costa Rica says Americans shall not emigrate to Nicaragua and take arms in her service. It remains to be seen whether she can sustain herself in so singular a position. In such a war as they are now waging against us, there can be but one result. They may destroy my whole force—a circumstance I deem almost impossible—they may kill every American in Nicaragua, but the seed is sown, and not all the force of Spanish America can prevent the fruit from coming to maturity. The more savage the nature of the war they wage against us, the more certain the result, the more terrible the consequences. I may not live to see the end, but I feel that my countrymen will not permit the result to be doubtful. I know that the honor and the interests of the great country which, despite of the foreign service I am engaged in, I still love to call my own, are involved in the present struggle. That honor must be jealously maintained.

So far we have great moral odds against us. The Government to which we all naturally look for aid and comfort has treated us with a coldness and disdain. There has been no Government to encourage us and bid us "God Speed." Nothing but our own sense of justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth, has enabled us to struggle on as far as we have done. We may perish in the work we have undertaken, and our cause may be for a time lost. But if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life or what is success in comparison with the consciousness of having performed a duty, and of having co-operated, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I begin, however, to leave facts, and therefore will conclude.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

An artist in New Orleans is about getting up a panorama of a law suit. The first scene opens with the year 1, and the last closes with doomsday.

## The Amended Bounty Land Bill.

The two Houses of Congress having agreed upon the following bill, amendatory of the bounty land acts, it now only requires the signature of the President of the United States to become a law:

AN ACT to amend the act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, approved March 3, 1855.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where a certificate or warrant for bounty land for any less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres shall have been issued to any officer or soldier, or to the widow or minor child or children of any officer or soldier, under existing laws, the evidence upon which such certificate or warrant was issued shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in the application of himself, or of his widow or minor child or children, for a certificate or warrant for so much land as may be required to make up the full sum of one hundred and sixty acres, on proof of the identity of such officer or soldier, or, in case of his death, of the marriage and identity of his widow, or in case of her death, of the identity of his minor child or children: Provided nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the former certificate or warrant was properly granted, he may require additional evidence as well of the term as of the fact of service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a pension has been granted to any officer or soldier, the evidence upon which such pension was granted shall be received to establish the service of such officer or soldier in his application for bounty land under existing laws; and upon proof of his identity as such pensioner, a certificate or warrant may be issued to him for the quantity of land to which he shall be entitled; and in case of the death of such pensioned officer or soldier, his widow shall be entitled to a certificate or war rant for the same quantity of land to which her husband would have been entitled if living, upon proof that she is such widow; and in case of the death of such officer or soldier, leaving a minor child or children and and no widow, or where the widow may have deceased before the issuing of any certificate or warrant, such minor child or children shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land as the father would have been entitled to receive if living, upon proof of the decease of father and mother: Provided nevertheless, That if, upon a review of such evidence, the Commissioner of Pensions shall not be satisfied that the pension was properly granted, he may require additional evidence as well of the term as of the fact of service.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the third section of the "Act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1855, as requires the party claiming a certificate or warrant under the provisions of said act to establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of the service for which such certificate or warrant has been or may be claimed, be and the the same is hereby repealed; and parol evidence, where no record evidence exists, may be admitted to prove the service performed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Pensions may prescribe.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the act above mentioned, approved the 3d day of March, 1855, shall be construed as embracing officers, marines, seamen, and other persons, engaged in the naval service of the United States during the revolutionary war, and the widows and minor children of all such officers, marines, seamen, and other persons, engaged as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the said act shall extend to all persons who have served as volunteers with the armed forces of the United States, subject to military orders, for the space of fourteen days, in any of the wars specified in the first section of the said act, whether such persons were or were not mustered into the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the widows and minor children of all such persons as are specified in the last preceding section of this act, and are now dead, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the widows and minor children of the beneficiaries named in the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That where any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was organized, in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion, or regiment, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion, or regiment was organized to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion, or regiment was discharged to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service: Provided, That such march was in obedience to the command or direction of the President of the United States, or some general officer of the United States commanding an army or department, or the chief executive officer of the State or Territory by which such company, battalion, or regiment was called into service.

☞ At the recent Know Nothing ratification meeting in Cincinnati, Col. John Johnston, a native of Ireland, presided. He was assisted by Henry Brachman, as one of the Vice Presidents, a native of Germany.

A country parson had a singular peculiarity of expression, always using the phrase "flatter myself" instead of "I believe."—Having occasion to exhort his congregation during a revival, "flattered himself" that more than one-half of them would be damned!

If the cock goes crowing to bed, he'll certainly rise with a watery head.

## South Carolina State Convention.

The Democratic party of South Carolina met in Convention at Columbia on the 5th instant. A numerous and talented delegation were in attendance. Hon. F. W. Pickens was chosen President, with nine Vice Presidents and six Secretaries.

The following resolutions were adopted, and delegates appointed to represent the State in the Cincinnati Convention.

1. *Resolved*, That a proper administration of the affairs of the Federal Government must depend upon a careful regard, on the part of each of its branches, for the limitations upon their powers, imposed by the Constitution of the United States, and a due respect to the reserved rights of the several States.

2. *Resolved*, That the principle of the equal rights of the States in the view of the Constitution, and of all laws based upon it, constitutes the fundamental condition upon which the Union was formed, and can alone be maintained.

3. *Resolved*, That we recognise in the removal of the Missouri restriction upon the equal rights of the slaveholding States a practical acknowledgment of that great principle upon the part of the Federal Government, and deem this a proper occasion to render our support and assistance to the Democratic party in the nomination and election of a Presidential candidate, who may represent the late action of that party upon this question, and whose claims of success may be made to depend, not upon a combination for the spoils of office, but upon a fair presentation of the great issue which is to be joined between the friends of the equal rights of the States and a strict construction of the Constitution, and those who are opposed to both.

4. *Resolved*, That in conformity with the request of our sister State Georgia, "to co-operate with her" upon this subject, this Convention deems it fit and proper at this time, that we—waiving for the present all objection to its organization and mode of proceeding, should be represented in the National Democratic Nominating Convention, upon condition, in the language of our friends of Georgia, that said Convention "shall adopt a platform of principles which shall, amongst other things, include in substance the following propositions: 1. The recognition and adoption of the principles contained in the Kansas and Nebraska act, and in conformity with these principles that the people of Kansas have the right, when the number of their people justifies it, to form a Constitution with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. 2. That neither the Missouri Compromise nor any other anti-slavery restriction shall hereafter be extended over any territory of the United States. 3. The prompt and faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, and its permanent continuance upon the statute book.

5. *Resolved*, That the inflexible devotion to sound constitutional principles of Franklin Pierce, as evinced in his annual messages to Congress, and his adherance to the equal rights of all the States in sustaining the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention and non interference on the question of slavery in the common territories of the Union, entitle him to the gratitude, confidence and cordial support of all true constitutional Democrats.

6. *Resolved*, That Franklin Pierce is the first choice of this Convention for President of the United States, and that thorough identification in sentiment and opinion with the principles embodied in foregoing resolutions is a pre-requisite indispensable to our support of any candidate of the Democratic party.

## Arrival of the George Law.

New York, May 16.

The George Law has arrived, bringing 800 passengers and $1,700,000 in gold. A severe accident happened to the George Law's outward passengers, on the Panama Railroad, by which 30 persons were killed and over 50 injured.

The citizens of Panama had formed a guard for the protection of property, and the Governor had placed a force at the disposal of the railway.

The correspondence between the Governor and Lieut. Bailey, of the St. Mary's was sharp, the latter pronouncing the former's explanation to be unsatisfactory, and promising himself to take measures to avert further danger.

## Congressional.

Washington, May 15.

The Senate to-day passed a bill granting land to Alabama and Florida.

A message was received from the President upon Central American Affairs, in which he says that Vigil had been recalled as Minister from Nicaragua, on the ground that he represented a *de facto* and *de jure* Government.

Mr. Wells spoke warmly in favor of Walker. Crittenden replied that in less than ten days after this news reached Europe we should have war upon our hands.

The documents accompanying the message are voluminous, embracing letters from Vigil to Marcy, and from President Rivas to Pierce. A spicy correspondence has passed between Molina and Marcy, relative to the massacre of Americans at Virgin Bay. Marcoleta had protested against the reception of Vigal, and was preparing a circular to the diplomatic corps, protesting against the act.

## Franklin Pierce.

We are living, writes the Burling Sentinel, in the midst of perilous times. We are engaged in a controversy the most momentous that has arisen during our political existence, and we owe it to the principles we cherish, to the institutions they foster, to our common country, to place the national government in able and patriotic hands. Our present chief magistrate has been "tried as by fire and found true." Unmoved and undaunted by bitterest and most unscrupulous warfare ever waged by partisan violence, he has fearlessly discharged the duties of his high station as became the chief magistrate of this great Republic. The policy of his administration has been wise and just. We know his powers—his hearty devotion to the Constitution of the cocountry, and to that of the Union of the States, which it has so long and so signally preserved, until we have become a large powerful and prosperous nation. He has fought the battle of the Constitution and the Union against the assaults of fanaticism and intolerance, and is entitled to the reward of the victory.

## New and Afarming Troubles in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.

The Steamer *Star of the West*, arrived to-day from Kansas, and the following information is derived from passengers:

The steamer left Kansas on Saturday, the 10th, Governor Robinson and family being among the passengers. At Lexington (Mo.) Gov. Robinson was waited upon by a committee appointed by the citizens, and notified that they should detain him, on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid arrest on an indictment of treason which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. Governor Robinson replied that he had been informed by one of the Grand Jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but had failed. This did not satisfy the committee, they insisting that Mr. Robinson should remain; and he finally consented to do so, on persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, captain of the boat, and Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore. He was invited to the house of Mr. Sawyer, one of the committee, his family proceeding on to St. Louis. The committee agreed to send a messenger to Kansas to assertain if an indictment had been found; and if not all the expenses of Mr. R.'s detention were to be paid. No violence or indignity was offered Mr. R. during the proceeding. The committee consisted of Gen. Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens. The information upon which they acted was derived from Capt. Adams.

It is reported that a despatch from Leavenworth has been received stating that an armed body of men were en route for Lawrence, for destroying the evidence taken by the committee.

While Governor Reeder was in attendance at the session of the Committee of Investigation at Lecompton on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the Grand Jury at Lecompton, to answer to a contempt for having refused to comply with the summons from the Grand Jury previously served upon him. Mr. Reeder refused to obey the writ, and appealed to the committee; but they decided that they had no power in the case. Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however, expressed as their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected by his privilege. Mr. Oliver dissented, and said the committee could not stand between him and the Marshal. Mr. Reeder said that, although his life was in danger in Lecompton, he would remain on his privilege in attendance at the sittings of the committee, and he warned them to touch him at their peril. The Marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th, with United States dragoons.

Judge Lecompton charged the Grand Jury on Monday, the 5th instant, to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason; but up to the 9th inst., no such indictments had been found by the Court, so far as their proceedings have been made public.

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.


**4000 Bushels of Corn,**
For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

**Commissioners Meeting.**

THE Commissioners of the Corporation of Asheville will hold their next meeting at the Mayor's Office, on Friday the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

All persons having claims against the Corporation for serving as guard, printing, or otherwise, will present the same to be audited at that time.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

JESSE S. SMITH, Sec'y.

Asheville, May 19th, 1856.

**Bring on Your Wool.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

**GREAT ATTRACTION!!!**
**New Spring and Summer**
**GOODS!**

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

**Notice.**

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

**Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.**

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants, 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

☞ The Anti Know Nothing party in the bounds of the Limestone Company will hold a meeting on Saturday the 31st instant, at the house of Wm. R. Murray, Esq., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the County Convention which meets in Asheville on the first Saturday in June.

**THE SMALL POX**

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

**GOODS**

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

**More Good Things.**

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

**DR. P. A. WILHITE,**
**Wholesale and Retail Druggist,**
*ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,*

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

**Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.**

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

**Chemicals, Drugs,**
*Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine*
**Tobacco and Cigars.**
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—*ALSO*—
*Fine Brandies and Wines,*

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.


**State of North Carolina,**
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1856.

*Bill for Specific Performance.*

John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, C. S. Williams, J. O. Williams, and Amanda M. Williams, L. C. Burgen and G. W. Burgen, by their next Friend R. H. Burgen, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides, and Amanda Whitesides, who sue by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, Jas. M. Williams, W. E. Williams, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this State, and reside beyond the limits of the same—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Rutherford, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. H. BRYAN, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County of Rutherford, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*

April 17, 1856. Pr's fee $6. 6w


**NOTICE.**

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.

PEAK & HENRY.

Ayril 24, 1856.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

**BURTON & GOLD,**
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

**EXTRA COURT.**

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. BAILEY, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the third Monday in June next, when and where suitors and witnesses will attend.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

Asheville, April 17, 1856. 6w [Spectator copy

**HO! ALL YE NAKED!**

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

**Molasses.**

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

**REEMS' CREEK**
**SONS OF TEMPERANCE**
**HIGH SCHOOL.**
**For Males and Females.**

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

**J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,**
(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

**THE LAST**
**WARNING!**

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf


**State of North Carolina,**
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1856.

*Bill for Specific Performance.*

James O. Williams, John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, Charles S. Williams, and A. M. Williams, Louisa C. Burgen and G. W. Burgin, who sue by their next friend R. H. Burgin, and Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, James M. Williams, William E. Williams, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides and Amanda Whitesides, by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, R. Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

James Bradley, Malinda Bradley, John P. Bradley, Thomas Bradley, and Minty Bradley's children, viz: all heirs at Law of G. W. Bradley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but live beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," published in the town of Asheville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and taken against them.

Witness, L. H. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office in Rutherfordton the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*

April 17, 1856. w6 Printer's fee $6.


**LADIES**

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

**Daguerreian Rooms.**
**O. M. LEWIS,**

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

**Ready Made Clothing.**

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

*W.* D. RANKIN & Co's.

**Wool Wanted.**

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

**FUN FOR THE MILLION!**

Wild Western Scenes;
Streaks of Squatter Life;
New Orleans Sketch Book;
Stray Subjects Arrested and Bound Over
Peter Ploddy;
Louisiana Swamp Doctor;
Major Jones' Sketches of Travel;
" " Courtship;
Big Bear of Arkansas;
Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag;
Adventures of Simon Suggs;
Chronicles of Pineville;
Polly Peablossom's Wedding.

And a few more of the same sort, just received at ASTON'S.

May 1, 1856. tf

**BLANKS**
**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**
**Can be had at this Office.**

# ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.


## Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

**Dry Goods and Clothing,**

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

**SMITH & McDOWELL,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

**W. D. RANKIN & CO.**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

**SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

**DEALERS IN**

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

**Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.**

April 3, 1856. tf

## Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

**Music and Musical Instruments**

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

## GOWER & DAVID,

*General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission*

**MERCHANTS,**

*GREENVILLE, S. C.*

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

## J. T. GIBSON,

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

## G. W. WHITSON,

**SURGEON** **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## David Coleman,

*Attorney at Law,*

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

**DR. J. F. E. HARDY**

AND

**DR. W. L. HILLIARD,**

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

## M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

**ASHEVILLE, N. C.**

January 11, 1855. t


## State of North Carolina,

*Burke County.*

COURT OF EQUITY.

BILL TO AMEND AND RESTORE RECORDS AND OBTAIN TITLE TO LAND.

William Connelly,

vs.

Andrew Janes, James Janes, Geo. W. Janes, Angeline Janes, Mary Janes, Nancy G. Janes, and others.

IT appearing to me, E. J. Erwin, Clerk & Master in Equity in and for the County and State aforesaid, by Affidavit filed, that the Defendants Andrew, James, George W., Angeline, Mary, and Nancy G. Janes are non residents and live without the jurisdiction of said Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said non resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. ERWIN, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Burke County, at Office, this 8th April, 1856.

E. J. ERWIN, *C. M. E.*

6w Printer's fee $6.


## BARGAINS BARGAINS!

**James M. Blair & Co.**

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

**GOODS,**

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the leading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

**Groceries.**

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

**Dry Goods.**

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

*DRUGS AND MEDICINES.*

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

**Boots and Shoes.**

An assortment never surpassed in this market will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

*HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.*

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

**CLOTHING.**

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

*Just Published, by the*

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

*PHILADELPHIA.*

**Report on Spermatorrhoea,** or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

**Furniture For Sale.**

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

**Furniture,**

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

## ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

**To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.**

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

**Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,**

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

## ASHEVILLE

**Mutual Insurance Company,**

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

*James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams. M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin. J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.*

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

**Smithing Business,**

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

## TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

**VALUABLE**

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

**Desirable Land.**

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

## FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

## Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

*ASHEVILLE, N. C.*

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

*Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Preparatory Department, | $13 00 |
| 1st Collegiate Class, | 17 00 |
| 2d " " | 21 00 |
| 3d " " | 25 00 |
| 4th " " | 30 00 |
| Music on Piano and Guitar, each | 30 00 |
| Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1. | |
| French, Latin, or Greek, | 10 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |
| Embroidery, | 16 00 |
| Contingent Fee, | 2 00 |
| Board in Steward's Hall, per week, | 1 50 |
| Washing per dozen, extra, | 37 1-2 |

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

## For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

*W.* D. RANKIN & Co.

## The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

## Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

## TOWN PROPERTY

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

**TO SMOKERS.**

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

## 1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

**Flour,** by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

**CLOVER SEED.**

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

## R. R. R.

## LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

**Disease laid open to the People.**

*Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.*

**Radway's Ready Relief**

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

*Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.*

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

*RADWAY'S REGULATORS.*

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

**No. I.**

*Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.*

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

*We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.*

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgement of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

**No. II.**

*R. R. RESOLVENT.*

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood, and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system. Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

**And He Said—Write! Write!**

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

## Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

**TIN WARE,**

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

**Fresh Citron.**

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

## Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.